

DAILY EXAMINER.

J. W. DOWNS, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

BLANK APPLICATIONS for membership in the Order, may be had at this office, either in person or by mail.

Arkansas matters are still in statu quo. We may expect interesting things from that quarter before many moons.

The dispatches from Louisiana report Morgan's Texas rail road submerged for twenty-five miles, and Brashear city as overflowed.

Burglars are "doing" Austin handsomely. The Avenue House was bled to a lively tune the other night. Is not this bearding the lion in his den, the Douglass in his hall?

A daughter of Miss Herron, (funny) only ten years old, is delighting New York theatre goers with her precocious and graceful talents.

The State Gazette, of the 28th, takes issue with Richardson on the proposition that his (Richardson's) was the lowest bid for the public printing. The Gazette makes a strong case.

At a picnic at Dickson's bayou, near Galveston the other day, a gold-headed cane was presented to the most popular priest of either city. The popularity was determined by votes at a dollar a piece, the funds to be given to charity. The contest was spirited, but Father Querat, of Houston, carried off the cane from all contestants, receiving 721 votes.

In 1868, a man in Meadville, Pa., of the name of Dennehoff, was robbed by five men of a half-million dollars. Seagie, one of the band, managed to steal all the money from his companions in crime, and escaped. After various adventures he was arrested the other day near Denver City, Colorado. There was a hundred thousand dollar reward offered for his capture.

The United States and Mexican Commissioners recently dismissed eleven claims against Mexico, as follows: Jules Lang, Ringgold & Thas, John Daly, Edward Daugherty, Michael Thompson, J. C. Kad, T. M. Labase, L. L. Lawrence, Amilcare Rivarri, William and Alpine Payne, Dr. Gwate and John C. Huston. Most of these claims rose out of the act of the so-called Zuloaga and Miramon Governments of 1858, 1859 and 1860, for which the commissioners decline to hold the constitutional Government of Mexico responsible.

There now! The Galveston News is picking a fight already with its own pet scheme of amendments, and the poor embryonic constitution, like the 12th plank in the platform, is marked out for destruction by this great guardian of the interests of the GALVESTON NEWS, and the people of Texas. We are glad to see, however, that the gripping fit of economy which has so violently laid hold upon its bowels is breaking up, and, this sentence is worthy of record alongside of the most comprehensive sententious aphorisms in the language, "A capable, unimpeachable bench is something above estimate in dollars and cents." The great circumlocutor has not lost any appreciable degree of his vigor, and the Legislature may get itself ready for the fate of the 12th plank.

We contend that the defeat of Dwyer's amendment to the appropriation to aid the immigration bureau in its work was an unmixt evil. The whole sum contemplated by the amendment was far too small, but the pitance really appropriated might as well be thrown in the fire, and save the State from the ridicule earned by its parsimony. It is strange that so few men can take a really conservative view of any subject, and vainly economy promises to be the most expensive toy, the Legislature of Texas has ever yet played with.

Every dollar she spends in the way of attracting immigration will return her five hundred per cent. profit per annum. Every actual settler who comes into the State, adds his money and industry to the taxable property of the State, and yet there are men who think the appropriation of a liberal sum in aid of the project of filling our rich valleys with new settlers money squandered. Was ever such short sightedness known on earth?

HASTY AND INCONSIDERATE LEGISLATION.

The practice has become very general in American legislative assemblies of deferring until near the close of the session, and then rushing them through pell mell, with but little regard to their range, scope or probable adaptation to the purposes for which they were intended. In this way much injustice is often done, and indeed it is next to impossible to prevent it. In the important matter of making appropriations for expenses and other necessary expenditures, it is the almost universal practice to defer action to the last moment. It is alleged in explanation that it is deferred to permit the heads of departments and others interested in the disbursements to fix their estimates, but why this cannot be done earlier in the session, and indeed during the recess, we have never been able to understand. In a matter so important as is that of providing for the necessary outlays of money to carry on the Government, the utmost care should be taken that, while a careless and lavish outlay should not be made of the public funds, yet no narrow or parsimonious policy—a false idea of economy—should be permitted to cripple or clog enterprises of great public utility or necessity. The one we regard as nearly a grave crime as the other.

The subject of providing ways and means, not only to carry on the Government, but to meet outstanding indebtedness, is always one of the gravest problems a legislative body or a State executive has to grapple with. We have the fullest faith in the financial ability of Governor Coke, and are sanguine that the policy he has inaugurated will prove eminently successful, and will deserve, in consequence, the warm plaudits with which it has been received.

The Legislature of this State, now about to close the labors of the session, has done well in the main, while upon some points we have thought a different policy from the line held by the majority desirable, and have said so frankly; yet we have done so in no spirit of captious opposition, but alone purely from an honest conviction of duty. The range of subjects coming up for legislation embraced many exceedingly difficult and knotty points. The clearing away of the rubbish of a succession of radical administrations, was no child's play. Yet the Fourteenth Legislature went at the work in a spirit of earnest determination, which has enabled them to do a vast amount of it. We trust that a few months of rest and intercourse with their constituents will enable them to resume their labors with renewed energy and a fixed determination to act promptly and efficiently for the best good of all concerned.

The National Crop Reporter, of the 25th inst., contains the following abstract of crop reports:

The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, was, in round numbers, 554,000 acres, the average per centage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly five per cent. or about 28,000 acres. Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin estimate the probable increase in area of barley to be at 2 6-10 per cent. as compared with last year. The average condition of swine in April in the eight States named above, shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at the same time last year; representing the latter by 100, the average for the eight States is a fraction less than 81. None of the eight States named report over 90, and Missouri returns as low as 67. The average prices of leading articles, April 1st, were as follows: Wheat, \$1 17; corn 55c; oats, 32c; hay, \$9 27; swine, \$4 65; potatoes \$1 12. There is shown since March 15th, an advance on corn, oats and hay, and a decline in wheat, swine and potatoes.

* Open air religious meetings are still held in Galveston.

From a notice of the EXAMINER as the organ of the Texas State Grange, which appears in the May number of the Texas Farm and Home, it is safe to say that Mr. C. E. Brown, the intelligent and gentlemanly editor, is absent.

St. Louis, April 27.—The Times asserts that two thousand Springfield rifles and thirteen thousand rounds of ammunition with several cases of pistols were shipped in secret for Brooks' force. It also said that five car loads of provisions were shipped to the same parties.

Since the Tichborne trial began, the little heir, who has contended successfully against the claimant, has grown old enough to take some interest in the matter, being now nearly twelve years of age. His estate will have to suffer some. The two trials together have cost not less than a million pounds, of which the larger part falls upon the public, who have paid the same for the luxurious one hundred and eighty-eight days in which they have been tracking a dissipated butcher round the world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE WACO EXAMINER.]

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 30.—The inland rivers above are falling. Only a little over one-third of the Yazoo Valley is flooded, and planters and merchants are more hopeful.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has suspended trains on account of the washes.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—The city is quiet. There has been a number of arrests on either side. Business flat. A collision is apprehended at any moment.

LONDON, April 30.—The city is illuminated in honor of the Lord Mayor's ball. The Prince and Princess of Wales are among the guests.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—Another implicated murderer of the Rev. Stephens is condemned to death. The cold killed the wheat in Nichoacan. The revolutionist Losano has been assassinated at Tehuantepec. The Apaches are raiding Chupupua. The government has notified railroad contractors to whom concessions were granted to come to time with their guarantees.

Secretary Fish tenders his friendly offices in restoring friendly relations between France and Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Steamship Mediator is burning between decks, and the cargo and interior are probably destroyed. She is aground.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—House—Considering the bill to define the rights of American citizens abroad. Senate—Discussing the question of distributing public documents.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—State Senator Alexander M. Barber and Bradford R. Davis, both colored, have brought suit against the Louisiana Jockey Club, each claiming \$5000 damages, because, as petitioners aver, the said Club refused to sell them quarter-stretch badges during the recent races on account of color, they being of African descent, and that this refusal and exclusion was not only in violation of natural justice but also of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and Statutes of the State.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Gold 13. Cotton quiet; uplands 17 1/2, Orleans 18 1/8.

Galveston, April 30.—Cotton quiet, holders firm at outside figures. Good ordinary 15 5-8, middling 17 3-8. Gold 12.

LATEST BY MAIL.

THE FLOOD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—A dispatch from Monroe to-day says the river has fallen an inch and a half in twenty-four hours. The water is receding slowly in the rear of the city. There was a slight shower last night, but the weather is clear to-day.

The steamer Garry Owen left Camden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and reports the river falling all the way down.

It is the highest water ever known above by two feet.

A planter living below reports that thirteen miles of the river front is out between Morrison's and Cuba, and nearly all under water. Below Cuba he reports all overflowed.

The mails for the East and West go via Shreveport.

The captain of the steamer Iberia, in a report made to day to Mr. T. Tupper, agent of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, said that in coming down Bayou Teche to-day, he took on board sugar at Oak Lawn, direct from the sugar house purgery on to the bow of the boat.

All of the Fausse Pointe is under water from seven miles above New Iberia.

The water of Grand Lake is only 150 yards from flowing over the east bank of the Teche.

Families are pouring in from all directions and settling on high lands.

Most of the large plantations are abandoned on each side of Teche bayou. Where 5,000 hogheads of sugar would have been made, they now only hope to save seed.

Portions of the towns of Franklin, New Iberia and St. Martinsville are under water.

Water is running over Morgan's Railroad for a distance of about twenty-five miles from Brashear. The streets of the latter town are covered with water.

Three men were drowned Monday while attempting to cross Pearl river at the crossing of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad. Superintendent Scranton, of this road, says that it will take thirty days to repair the damages by the recent flood and get the road in thorough order.

The steamer Pargoud, which is expected here in the morning, has on board 150 mail bags, shipped from Vicksburg, and is supposed to contain New York dates from the sixteenth to the nineteenth.

Among the contributions for the overflow sufferers are: From Washington City, \$1000; Manchester, N. H., \$1000; Bath, Me., \$1000. The Distributing Committee are working energetically, getting off supplies to all accessible points in the overflowed district where assistance is required.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874. To H. L. Lewis, Master of State Grange of Louisiana:

By order of the Executive Committee, I send you by express to-night \$1000, for the benefit of the suffering members of the Order in Louisiana.

(Signed) O. H. KELLEY, Secretary National Grange. The House has appropriated \$50,000 to purchase rations for distressed people of the lower Mississippi.

Baton Rouge, April 28.—Three hundred families in this parish are made homeless by the flood.

ACQUITA, Ga., April 28.—There was a heavy rain today. Crop accounts are discouraging on account of the floods.

SELMA, Ala., April 28.—The Alabama river is higher than it has been since 1865 and is still rising. It is raining.

Boston, April 28.—Contributions subscribed thus far have reached \$33,000.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SHENANDOAH, April 28.—The severe wind and rain storm of Sunday has been followed by a heavy snow to-day, which still continues.

THE BAXTER-BROOKS TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

LITTLE ROCK, April 27, 1874.

To U. S. Grant, President:

On the 19th of this month, as Governor of this State, I telegraphed you that there was an armed insurrection against the legal Government of this State, and made requisition on you for aid to suppress it, and to prevent domestic violence. I have just now been advised that you never received the requisition. I now take occasion to say that an armed insurrection exists in this State against the lawfully constituted authority thereof, and as the Legislature cannot meet till the 11th day of May, I call on you for aid to protect the State from domestic violence.

(Signed) E. BAXTER, Governor of Arkansas.

A similar call had previously been received from Brooks, claiming to be Governor, and two attorneys in his behalf reached here yesterday to urge a compliance with the call. Two attorneys, dispatched by Baxter, will soon arrive on a like errand in his interest. The question as to who is actual Governor will be presented to the President for decision, unless some other mode of settlement shall intervene before the matter is formally taken up for Executive consideration.

Since yesterday morning, not more than fifty depositors of small amounts have applied to the Freedmen's Bank for withdrawal of funds. In other respects business is progressing as usual.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—There is no material change in the aspect of political affairs. Baxter has a six-foot under gun planted on the corner of Arkham and Scott streets. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. Both have telegraphed to the President regarding the situation.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

April 28.—The situation remains unchanged.

Governor Baxter received three hundred additional troops to-day. His quarters are still at the Anthony House.

Markham street, as far up as Main, is picketed, while an old sixty-four pounder siege-piece is stationed at the intersection of Markham and Scott streets.

Brooks, with his negroes, still has possession of the State House, and continues to fortify. His negro troops are deserting in large numbers.

Gov. Baxter received information from Washington last evening, that the President never recognized his dispatch calling on him for aid, or to remove the United States troops back to the garrison, and a formal application was made to him again last night, by telegraph and also by mail.

General King White, of the Baxter side, holds Pine Bluff, and has about three hundred men. He has arrested all the prominent Brooks men in that place.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

AUSTIN, April 28.

SENATE.

Mr. Erath, Senate bill, an act supplemental to an act to incorporate the Texas, Midland, Gulf and New Orleans Railway Company. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and continued to discuss the appropriation bill. The section on the Bureau of Immigration, for which an amendment had been offered yesterday by Senator Dwyer, which was still pending, continued to be the pivot around which discussion moved.

After two hours argument, the amendment, by a vote of 14 to 11, was lost; as also Senator Friend's substitute for the amendment, authorizing the appointment of two Immigration Agents, at a salary, etc., of \$2500 per year—one for the Western States, with headquarters at St. Louis, and one for the Southern States, with his station at Atlanta.

The friends of the amendment then moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was granted; but any further increase of expenditure on account of Immigration was refused.

It is but a duty to state in this connection that much was contributed to bring about this result by the earnest appeals of Senator Allison, of Col., for retrenchment.

The bill remains still pending.

The Appropriation bill having been called up, the section appropriating \$5500 for the Bureau of Immigration was again reconsidered, and an amendment was offered by Senator Shepherd, which raised the amount to \$19,000. The amendment recognizes the importance of this branch of the general government, and is strongly recommended by the following protest:

SENATE CHAMBER.

Austin, April 28, 1874.

Sir—The undersigned Senators comprising a minority of the Committee of the Whole, beg leave to report that they differ widely from the majority of the said committee, on their report upon that portion of the bill making appropriation for the support of the Bureau of Immigration, and present the following reasons therefor in brief:

The Bureau of Immigration is a separate department of the State Government provided for in the Constitution, and we believe that upon the carrying out of the objects of the Constitution in a liberal manner, depend in a great degree the prosperity of our State, and the rapid development of her resources.

The question of immigration has attracted the attention and enlisted the interest of the thinking people of all portions of this State. Of so general importance has the subject become that the Democratic State Convention of 1873, after due deliberation, in its platform approved and recommended a liberal and a comprehensive system of immigration, and that section of the platform met with a most cordial indorsement of the press and people of Texas. The Governor has devoted a large portion of his annual message to advice and recommendations in reference to immigration, and has truly said that population is the one most useful to Texas.

The small sum provided for in the report of the committee is, in our opinion, entirely inadequate to carry this department into such successful and beneficial operation as is demanded by the wants of the State, and will be virtually thrown away, unless increased. In the liberal spirit contemplated by the representatives of the Democratic party in convention assembled, we respectfully ask that the accompanying substitute be adopted in lieu of the section of the bill reported by the majority of the committee, composed of Messrs. Shepherd, Ellis, Dwyer, Joseph, Ball, Russell, Ireland, Erath, Friend and Lebetter.

The case of the State of Texas vs. E. Hollmann, T. Schuetz, for defendant, which is attracting the attention of legislators and lawyers, has come to a close, in the District Court of Travis county. It involves the constitutionality of a liquor law passed by the Thirteenth Legislature, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of a certain school in Travis county.

Justice A. Brown declared the law unconstitutional, and says that although he belongs to the Temperance organization, he would not violate the oath binding him to support the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas.

HOUSE.

Senate bill, an act supplemental to an act incorporating the Texas, Midland, Gulf and New Orleans Railroad Company. Passed.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform in this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That stomach, yet harmless, agent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened in short, the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

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